

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 17th May 1884.

C. R.

23620

INDIA OFFICE

23 JUN 1884

CONTENTS:

	Page.		Page.
Russia and England ...	561	The weakness of Government ...	578
English selfishness ...	ib.	Mr. Thompson ...	ib.
The Central Asian question ...	ib.	The Tenancy Bill ...	ib.
Russophobia ...	ib.	The conquest of India ...	ib.
India, a cause of anxiety to England ...	ib.	Pension rules for European Engineers ...	ib.
Russia and England ...	562	Urdu and Hindi ...	579
Subsidy to the Amir of Kabul ...	ib.	Mr. Sterndale ...	ib.
Mr. Beames of Lal Bag ...	ib.	Subordinate Executive Service Examination ...	ib.
The Muktyarship examination ...	ib.	The Dacca-Mymensing Railway ...	ib.
The Nayabad Mehals of Chittagong ...	563	English policy ...	ib.
The Civil Service Examination ...	ib.	English morality and policy ...	580
The misfortune of India ...	ib.	The last census ...	581
The Bengal Tenancy Bill ...	ib.	The Civil Service ...	ib.
Disappointments ...	564	The anti-opium cry in England ...	ib.
Police oppression ...	ib.	The Nyehtatty Municipality ...	582
What the people of India should now do ...	ib.	The Bengal Municipal Act ...	ib.
High appointments under Government ...	565	Ashuta Pandarnar ...	583
The Bengal Tenancy Bill ...	566	The Criminal Law ...	ib.
The Civil Service ...	567	The Bengal Central Railway ...	584
Pension rules for European Engineers ...	568	The Bengal Municipal Act ...	ib.
The Calcutta University ...	569	The Tenancy Bill ...	ib.
Indigo oppressions ...	ib.	Mr. Webb's case ...	ib.
Golak Chandra Rai, Police-Inspector of Sherepore, Mymensingh ...	ib.	A murdar at Balagarh ...	ib.
The Deputy Magistrate of Netrokona ...	ib.	English policy in India ...	ib.
Postal matters ...	ib.	The Bengal Municipal Act ...	585
Mr. Campbell, Judge of Furreedpore ...	ib.	Mr. Chari's case ...	ib.
Mr. Thompson ...	ib.	Pension rules for civilians ...	ib.
The Calcutta University ...	571	The Arms Act ...	ib.
Agricultural Banks ...	572	English policy ...	ib.
Extortionate Law ...	ib.	Indian topics in England ...	ib.
The new Municipal Act ...	ib.	The people of India under British rule ...	586
The Subordinate Executive Service Examination ...	573	The Anti-Opium Agitation ...	ib.
Pension rules for European Engineers ...	ib.	The License Tax ...	ib.
The Munsiff of Ghatal ...	ib.	Agricultural banks ...	ib.
Mr. Grant Duff ...	ib.	Mr. Chari and the Madras Government ...	ib.
The Khas mehals, Balarampore ...	ib.	The Self-Government Bill ...	ib.
Indigo planting ...	ib.	Mr. Thompson ...	587
Opinions on the age question ...	574	Extension of railways in India ...	ib.
The poverty of India ...	ib.	Silver goods of India ...	588
The coolies at Mauritius ...	ib.	The liberality of Mahomedans for purposes of education ...	ib.
The boundary of Calcutta ...	ib.	The Vernacular Scholarship examination ...	ib.
Mr. Webb's case ...	ib.	Dr. Priyanath Mookerjee ...	ib.
Ireland and India ...	575	Mr. Thompson ...	ib.
The Damodar embankment ...	ib.	The ecclesiastical expenditure ...	ib.
Mr. Webb's case ...	ib.	Agricultural banks ...	ib.
How to remove the poverty of India ...	ib.	Teachers in Upper Primary schools in Balasore not regularly paid ...	589
Ashraf Beebee ...	ib.	Cholera in Balasore ...	ib.
The silver goods of India ...	ib.	The present generation of students ...	ib.
Mr. Webb ...	ib.	Excavation of a tank in Nilgiri ...	ib.
The tenant at Netrakona ...	576	Vacancies in the Collectorate of Cuttack ...	ib.
Is India conquered? ...	ib.	Vacancies in public offices should be publicly advertised ...	ib.
The dismissed Munsiff of Fatikchery ...	ib.	Canal oppression in Orissa ...	ib.
The spoliation of India ...	ib.	Distribution of prizes to the students of the Ravenshaw Collegiate School ...	ib.
The officiating Chairmanship of the Calcutta Municipality ...	577	Fire in Jajpore ...	590
Mr. Thompson ...	ib.	The Municipal elective system in Balasore ...	ib.
Dredging of the Channel of the Saraswati ...	ib.	Canal oppression in Orissa ...	ib.
Administration or extortion ...	ib.	A European manager for Nilgiri ...	591
Mr. Webb ...	ib.	Miscellaneous ...	ib.
Mr. Thompson ...	ib.		
India in England ...	578		

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.	
BENGALI.					
Fortnightly.					
1	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong	653	3rd May 1884.	
2	"Tripurā Vārtavaha"	Comillah	.....		
3	"Prem Prachārini"	Nawabgunge, Barrack-pore.	.....		
Weekly.					
4	"Alok"	Calcutta	.....	9th	ditto
5	"Ananda Bazar Patrikā"	Ditto	700	12th	ditto.
6	"Arya Darpan"	Ditto	102	9th	ditto.
7	"Bangabāsi"	Ditto	12,000	10th	ditto.
8	"Bārtābaha"	Pubna	.....		
9	"Bhārat Hitaishī"	Burrisal	450		
10	"Bhārat Mihir"	Mymensingh	625	6th	ditto.
11	"Bardwān Sanjivani"	Burdwan	296		
12	"Bikrampore Patrikā"	Dacca	756	5th	ditto.
13	"Chāruvārtā"	Sherepore, Mymensingh	529		
14	"Dacca Prakāsh"	Dacca	425	11th	ditto.
15	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly	800	9th	ditto.
16	"Grāmvārtā Prakāshikā"	Comercolly	247	10th	ditto.
17	"Halisahar Prakāshikā"	Calcutta	.....	10th	ditto.
18	"Hindu Ranjikā"	Beauleah, Rajshahye	200	7th	ditto.
19	"Jātiya Suhrīd"	Calcutta	700		
20	"Medini"	Midnapore	500	8th	ditto.
21	"Murshidābād Patrikā"	Berhampore	437		
22	"Murshidābād Pratinidhi"	Ditto	.....	12th	ditto.
23	"Navavibhākar"	Calcutta	850		
24	"Paridarshak"	Sylhet	440		
25	"Prajā Bandhu"	Chandernagore	900	9th	ditto.
26	"Prāntavāsī"	Chittagong	600		
27	"Pratikār"	Berhampore	600	2nd	ditto.
28	"Rajshahye Samvād"	Beauleah	.....		
29	"Rungpore Dik Prakāsh"	Kakinia, Rungpore	220	8th	ditto.
30	"Sādharanī"	Chinsurah	500	11th	ditto.
31	"Sahachar"	Calcutta	500	7th	ditto.
32	"Samaya"	Ditto	1,500	12th	ditto.
33	"Sanjivani"	Ditto	4,000	10th	ditto.
34	"Sāraswat Patra"	Dacca	315		
35	"Shakti"	Calcutta	.....		
36	"Som Prakāsh"	Changripottā, 24-Perghs.	1,000	12th	ditto.
37	"Sulabha Samachār"	Calcutta	3,000	10th	ditto.
38	"Surabhi"	Ditto	700	12th	ditto.
39	"Udbodhan"	Ditto	.....		
Daily.					
40	"Dainik Vārtā"	Calcutta	450		
41	"Samvād Prabhākar"	Ditto	225	7th to 13th May 1884.	
42	"Samvād Pūrnachandrodaya"	Ditto	300	9th to 15th ditto.	
43	"Samachār Chandrikā"	Ditto	625	8th to 15th ditto.	
44	"Banga Vidyā Prakāshikā"	Ditto	520	7th to 5th ditto.	
45	"Prabhāti"	Ditto	1,000	9th to 15th ditto.	
ENGLISH AND URDU.					
Weekly.					
46	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta	365	10th May 1884.	
HINDI.					
Weekly.					
47	"Behar Bandhu"	Bankipore	.....		
48	"Bhārat Mitra"	Calcutta	1,500	15th	ditto.
49	"Sār Sudhānidhi"	Ditto	500	12th	ditto.
50	"Uchit Baktā"	Ditto	300	10th	ditto.
51	"Hindi Samāchār"	Bhagulpore	700		
PERSIAN					
Weekly.					
52	"Jām-Jahan-numā"	Calcutta	250	9th	ditto.
URDU.					
Weekly.					
53	"Gauhur"	Calcutta	100		
54	"Sharaf-ul-Akhbar"	Behar	250		
Bi-weekly.					
55	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat"	Calcutta	340		
ASSAMESE.					
Monthly.					
56	"Assam Vilāsini"	Sibsagar	.....		
57	"Assam News"	Ditto	450		
URIYA.					
Weekly.					
58	"Utkal Dipikā"	Cuttack	250	26th April 1884.	
59	"Utkal Darpan"	Balasore	200	27th	ditto.
60	"Balasore Samvad Vāhikā"	Ditto	116	24th	ditto.
Monthly.					
61	"Sebaka"	Cuttack	200		
62	"Taraka"	Midnapore	.....		
HINDI.					
Monthly.					
63	"Kshatriya Patrikā"	Patna	400		

POLITICAL.

The *Cháru Vártá*, of the 5th May, says that the English are very much afraid of the Russians who have recently occupied Merv. Lord Kimberley has expressly told the House of Lords that the principal cause of England's anxiety at the advance of Russia is that she is likely to lose her influence in Asia, and to find in Russia a powerful rival in her commerce. Though there is not much fear from Russia on account of the Indian Empire, the writer does not think that the English would do well to remain idle. Various causes have weakened the power of England in India. The English should try their best to strengthen themselves.

CHÁRU VÁRTA.
May 5th, 1884.

2. The *Alok*, of the 9th May, notices the proposal of an English newspaper published in China, for the conquest of that country, on the score of its cruelties in connection with the punishment of criminals. That paper assures the people of Europe that China possesses very little military power. The editor of the *Alok* does not put any faith in what the Chinese paper says. Asia has two chief countries, India and China. India has been conquered. The tongue of the selfish English race waters at the sight of the other great Asiatic country. It may be said, why should the people of India object to the conquest of China by the English? The writer says, the people of India have very potent reasons for doing so. Whether the English be victorious or not the burden of the war is sure to fall on the head of the poor tax-payers of India. It is very good for irresponsible and selfish people to foment a quarrel the consequences of which will have to be borne by others.

ALOK
May 9th, 1884.

3. The *Bangabási*, of the 9th May, says that the British Ministry have had a long correspondence with the Russian Government on the Central Asian question. The Russian Government has no objection to England's extending her empire to Kandahar and even to Herat. Russia wants to reign supreme beyond the northern boundaries of Afghanistan and Persia. She has no intention to raise a revenue from her Central Asian possessions. Her object is to carry European civilization to deserts of Central Asia. Profession of principles like these by superior races is very dangerous to inferior races. Profession of principles like these was the secret of England's acquisition of her extensive foreign possessions. Some of the French travellers in Central Asia report that the people of Central Asia like the Russians very much. Russia treats them very kindly. She governs the conquered countries through the natives of those countries. The people are so loyal that they never of thought rebelling against Russia during the Russo-Turkish war. The writer asks the English to treat their subject races well.

BANGABASI.
May 10th 1884.

4. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 11th May, says that the English are always afraid of Russia. The apprehension of Russia led to a bloody war during Lord Lytton's administration. Russia has recently occupied Merv, and is trying to win over Persia. The English have offered to pay 80 thousand rupees to Ayub Khan, lest he should join Russia, but still their apprehensions have not been quieted. It is rumoured that the Kakar Pathans have rebelled. All these apprehensions of the English have their origin in their distrust of natives. The natives have saved British rule during the Sepoy Mutiny and they have never merited this distrust. Want of sympathy between the rulers and the ruled is not for the good of anyone.

DACCA PRAKASH,
May 11th, 1884.

5. The *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 12th May, remarks that England has got herself mixed up with Egyptian affairs solely on account of her Indian Empire. It is solely owing to this cause that she is troubling her head with the question of Russian advance in Central Asia.

ANANDA BASAR
PATRIKA,
May 12th, 1884.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,
May 12th, 1884.

6. The *Sár Sudhánidhi*, of the 12th May, says that the correspondence between England and Russia subsequent to the occupation of Merv has ended in the declaration by Russia that she did not occupy Merv to extend her empire, but simply to carry civilization into that country; that she will not object to England's occupying Kandahar and even Herat. The ministry may put their faith in these declarations of Russia, but the writer sees nothing but deep policy underlying them. Russia thinks that in occupying Kabul the English will have to fight hard with the Afghans, and will lose much of their strength in the struggle, when Russia will make them her easy prey.

SOM PRAKASH.
May 12th, 1884.

7. The *Som Prakásh*, of the 12th May, is at a loss to understand why Government should be paying a large subsidy to the Amir of Kabul. What is there to show that he will not prove faithless to the British Government in case Russia offers him a larger sum, or he gets dissatisfied for some cause or other? Is it not the duty of the British Government to relieve the Indian exchequer of this charge? Of course, he should not be offended, but this subsidy should be discontinued. The money which is paid to him may be better utilized by spending it on defensive works to guard India.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

PRATIKAR,
May 2nd, 1884.

8. The *Pratikár*, of the 2nd May, says that Mr. Beames will never come to his senses, and the Government will never pay any attention to the complaints of the poor. However much the writer may complain, Mr. Beames is ever the same fearless and terrible man. The writer wishes that Mr. Beames may bring a case of defamation against him that he may have an opportunity of bringing to light Mr. Beames' unrighteous conduct. Constable Æsop is a great favourite with Mr. Beames, who places complete reliance on him. When Æsop was transferred, Mr. Beames was at a loss as to what to do. He was advised to give up his appointment as constable and was employed under the municipality, of which Mr. Beames is the Chairman. His pay was raised from Rs. 6 to Rs. 10. Mr. Beames felt no compunction in thus wasting public money for making a provision for his favourite.

Since his transfer to Lalbag, Mr. Beames employed three constables in his compound. As long as he was on friendly terms with the police, they never objected to his doing so; but recently the Superintendent of Police having ordered the removal of the constables from Mr. Beames' compound, Mr. Beames became angry with the constables and began to find fault with them. One day a cow trespassed into his compound; Mr. Beames raised a great outcry in order to bring the constable to the spot. The poor constable was drinking water at a shop. He came to the spot as soon as he had finished drinking. But Mr. Beames abused him greatly, using very hard words, and told him that he was fined three rupees. The constable was trying to take the cow to the pound, when the owner entered and claimed it. He said to Mr. Beames that it was the cow whose milk he (Mr. Beames) drank, and it came to the compound because he had given permission that it might graze there. The cow was instantly released, but the constable was hauled up before the court and fined Rs. 3 for neglect of duty. The poor man objected saying he had not neglected the duty imposed upon him by the Superintendent of Police. The poor man was instantly fined Rs. 35 for contempt of court, but he refused to pay and was sent to jail in consequence. The writer hears that the Superintendent of Police has paid the fine and had the constable released.

PRATIKAR.

90. The same paper wonders how even 700 candidates could pass out of the 3,000 in the Muktyarship examination considering that the questions were so hard. The writer asks that a better mode for selecting examiners should be

The Muktyarship examination.

adopted. Every one wants to provide for his friends. But patronage in the matter of appointing examiners should not be thus abused. For in that case owing to the appointment as examiners of unworthy men a large number of deserving candidates are disappointed.

SANSODHINI,
May 3rd, 1884.

10. The *Sansodhini*, of the 3rd May, says that whatever is based on a permanent foundation is good. Whatever is temporary is bad. Greater part of the land in Bengal is under the Permanent Settlement, and that settlement has done great good to the country. The tenants of the khas mehals want to have the privilege of enjoying the same facilities as their neighbours who are under a permanent settlement, and if Government does not grant them what they want, they will ever remain discontented. Moreover when the tenants have under the law obtained permanent rights, the zeminder also should get such rights, but it is a different thing altogether if Government does not like to keep an intermediate class of men called zemindars. If the Government wants to retain the zemindars in the Nayabad mehals it should grant them permanent rights.

11. The same paper says that either the Civil Service Examination should be held in India or the standard of age should be raised. But since the first is not possible, the people should try to memorialise Parliament through the Governor-General of India for the raising of the standard of age.

SANSODHINI.

12. The *Charu Varta*, of the 5th May, says that the English have conquered India by means of Indian troops. They never kept a very large European army in their pay. The policy of setting elephants to catch elephants was followed in the conquest of India. The English sowed dissensions in the native states and conquered the people. The people have followed the principles instilled into their minds by Englishmen, and do not even after the lapse of a century like to give them up and search for happiness. The people have not received any power at the hands of the English of which they can be proud. The more the people advance in civilization and in intellectual attainments the more are they oppressed. Formerly Englishmen of mature years might have occasionally wounded the feelings of the people, but at the present day even English lads of tender age hurt them, and that for the sake of amusement. The people suffer much under the Premiership of Mr. Gladstone and under the Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon. This is indeed very unfortunate for them. English policy is at the root of all this. Lord Lytton was at first very much praised for recording the Fuller minute, but by the time he left India he had almost ruined it. Lord Ripon also has disappointed the people after raising high expectations in their minds. The misfortunes of India will never come to an end until English policy is radically changed.

CHARU VARTA,
May 5th, 1884.

13. The same paper complains that most of the members of the Select Committee, in whose hands the Bengal Tenancy Bill was entrusted for amendment, had no experience of the difficulties of the zemindars in dealing with their ryots. It also complains that the time within which the Committee had to submit their report was very short. The Committee sat only 35 times and spent only 120 hours for the consideration of 230 sections of the Bill and of 41 memorials from the different parts of the province. More time should have been given to the consideration of these things. The Bill has been so hastily gone through that the representatives of the zemindars had not sufficient time to make their objections. The writer brings forward two objections to the provisions of the Bill. First—That a *jotedar* who is unable to cultivate his

CHARU VARTA.

lands himself will not be able to sublet it to others. Much land will in consequence lie uncultivated. Second—The zemindar will try his best to prevent his tenants from obtaining occupancy rights. He will not allow his tenants to hold land for a day more than the period contracted for. The land will change hands too frequently to allow of improvements being made on it. A class of landless agriculturists will arise who will be slaves to others. Pauperism and servile dependence will be on the increase.

CHARU VARTA.
May 5TH, 1894.

14. The same paper remarks that Lord Ripon has disappointed the people of India. They expected much good from Sir James Fergusson, who dismissed

Disappointments.

Mr. Hewett from the Survey Department. But his recent action in the case of Dr. Banks has disappointed them greatly. Had a native doctor been guilty of the same offence, he could never have gone up to Government. The Magistrate would have sentenced him to imprisonment for a long term. The policy of the English Government seems to have undergone a change. Government now seems to be devoted to the furtherance of English interests in India.

CHARU VARTA.

15. The same paper notices a case of oppression by the police in Behar, in which a man actually died in consequence of the attempts made by the police

Police oppression.

to extort confession from him. Lord Ripon has earned the gratitude of the people by abolishing the practice of putting hand-cuffs on for trifling offences. He will really confer a great benefit upon the people if he can put a stop to the oppressions committed by the police.

BHARAT MIHIR,
May 6th, 1894.

16. The *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 6th May, contains an article headed: "What should we do now?" We give below a translation of the first few paragraphs:—

What the people of India should now do. It is a time of no uncommon trial that has come for natives. The future of this country will depend upon the decisions that we arrive at, the path that we take and the principles that we adopt at this critical time. We are day by day coming to increasingly hard times, and are being enabled to realise our true condition under the English Government. The agitation over the Ilbert Bill has done us no little good in this respect. But for that agitation we should have been unable to realize our miserable condition for a much longer period. Many more days would have passed away while we lived in dreams of happiness and delusions of hope. We would have thought of how much this Government, so full of glitter, speeches, records, and nectar flowing from its lips, had done for us and how much more it would do. We would have thought that it would not by sucking dry our life-blood and denying us everything, promote the interests of Europeans, but that though Government might desire otherwise still the partiality which marked its conduct would gradually diminish.

The delusion of that dream has been dissipated. We now see in every act, in every measure, and even in every foot-fall of Government that Europeans will not and cannot do, and also will not care to do anything for us in disregard of the interests of their own race, that all the liberality, greatness, and moral principles of Government will only be confined to speech and writing, and that there will be no change in the condition of the natives of this country. Not to speak of others, even Lord Ripon has framed such pension rules for European Engineers, that on witnessing them the blood in our veins has dried up. Government has now thrown off the mask. The Liberal and the Conservative are both alike to natives. Both are indifferent to the progress of natives; to both are the interests of Englishmen foremost and of paramount consideration.

Truly the confidence of this country in Government is again diminishing. Those that conceal this fact are not friends either of England

or India. We have never been nor shall ever be able in our writings to disguise our feelings. The day we are compelled to do so, we shall throw our pen into the Brahmaputra. It is really with sorrow and alarm that we notice the condition of this country. Once under Lord Lytton's rule all justice in the country was about to disappear. Clouds began to gather on the distant horizon. But that distrust was confined to one party only. It was expected that on the return of the Liberals to power, India's misery would be at an end. The attitude of Lord Ripon after the fall of the Ilbert Bill only produced doubts in the minds of the natives, but since the refusal of Lord Kimberley to raise the limit of age required of candidates for the Civil Service, confidence of this country in the sincerity of the Liberals has begun to disappear. This effect has been very much intensified by Lord Ripon's making an invidious distinction between natives and Europeans in the Engineering service. The Liberal leaders rent the skies at that time with their speeches, and so excited the natives of this country that every educated native became mad to see the Liberals come to power. Prayers went up from every native heart for that consummation. We are keenly feeling the disappointment. The last hope of India is centered in England and the English people. Anglo-Indians and the English people are not one and the same. There may be justice in England, and many in that country may be inclined to redress any wrongs which may have been done to the people of India. What foul contamination pervades the Indian soil we cannot say. A change comes over the disposition of Englishmen as soon as they touch it, and they appear a different order of beings as soon as they come here. Not to speak of their wishing well to natives, they desire to keep themselves at a great distance from natives. They, it would seem, fear lest their complexion should lose its whiteness through contact with natives. Not a few Englishmen hate us with their whole heart.

The editor therefore exhorts his countrymen to depend on their own efforts for the regeneration of their country. The oppressive and unjust treatment extended to this country may cause excitement in their minds, but they should not in their excitement desire the subversion of British rule, because they have received many benefits under it. They should not forget this fact, nor is it their interest to do so. The writer therefore exhorts the people of this country to set up a united, wide spread, and powerful agitation, and lay their grievances before the English nation.

17. The same paper remarks that the sort of equitable treatment that is being extended to the people of this country by the British Government is shown by the manner of appointing all classes of public servants in India. Such an illiberal system of administration and such rigorous treatment of natives are not witnessed in any other country. All high appointments and high emoluments in the country are in the hands of Europeans. Of the 16 crores annually expended upon the army, natives are not entitled to even one crore. The army absorbs nearly the whole of the revenue, and that enormous sum excepting an infinitesimal portion left for the native army goes to England. Natives are not allowed to enter the military service. How much saving of expenditure could be effected in the army if the Government could only be a little liberal and see its way to trust the native population. For a long time past proposals have been made for a reduction of the army expenditure, but that expenditure has not been as yet reduced by even one pice. The scissors of retrenchment will not be applied by European hands where European interests are concerned.

The administration of the Civil Services is conducted on no higher principles. All posts of power and responsibility are in the hands of Europeans, and held by them. High salaries are indeed paid in many instances, but the work is not properly done. If natives were appointed to these posts, public business might be well done at two-thirds the present expenditure. Natives are not, of course, excluded from the Civil Departments of the administration

BEHARAT MINIR,
May 6th, 1894.

as they are from the Military Service, because Europeans cannot in this country become peons on Rs. 5 or clerks on Rs. 25 a month.

India is poor, but even in countries which are a hundred times wealthier than India such high salaries do not obtain. Such enormous salaries paid out of the hard wrung taxes do not become in a country where, if the price of food-grains rises high, more than a hundred thousand, people die of starvation. Government sees and understands, and it has been moreover established by actual experiment that natives are not in the least unable to perform the work which is now being done by Europeans, and that if the former were employed to do it, a considerable reduction of expenditure might be effected.

But what is the good of writing thus? Government will never strike at European interests. In 1878, Lord Lytton wrote to the Secretary of State that natives should not be allowed to enter the Civil Service. That official disguised this fact and reduced the limit of age. The door of the Civil Service has been indirectly closed to natives of India. It is announced by the Liberal Secretary of State, Lord Kimberly, that for various reasons Government is unwilling to allow more than a sixth of the Civil Service to be composed of natives. These things indicate the future of India and of its people. What is it to England that India is getting poorer and poorer, and that hundreds of thousands of her people are dying of starvation? There is no need of attending to any other matters so long as England continues to be wealthy with the wealth of India. It is now upwards of a century British rule and India has not yet been found guilty of faithlessness to the British Government. No native community has yet lifted its hands with a view to subvert the British Government. The rising of the sepoys was not a rebellion, on the contrary the loyalty of India was completely tested on that occasion. If the people of India had been of a different mind at that time, the British Government in this country would have been scattered to the winds like so much dust. Government is not disposed to trust natives even though it has seen them pass unscathed through that fiery ordeal. To distrust trustworthy people is not in accordance with the dictates of high policy. Those cannot be regarded as far-sighted statesmen, who cannot by reading the signs of the present take care for the future.

BHARAT MIHIN,
May 6th, 1884.

18. The same paper remarks that it was ardently expected that the defects of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, which were pointed out by the public, would be removed before it was published in a revised form. But misfortune never leaves its victims. Government remains but a short time at Calcutta, and the greater portion of this time was taken up with the discussions on the Ilbert Bill. The members of the council now became impatient to go to Simla. The object now was to somehow swallow the bitter pill and get over the disagreeable task. Formerly the exodus to Simla was regarded as a luxury which only over-worked and fatigued ministers indulged in after they had got through their work; but in the course of time it has become a duty. What was formerly a luxurious pastime has now become the primary aim of officials. The exodus to Simla is now looked upon as more important than the work of legislation. The Select Committee, to which the Bengal Tenancy Bill had been referred for report, got through their work hastily. It can therefore be easily imagined how that important task has been accomplished. The people bear the expenses of the Simla exodus with difficulty. The expenditure they incur in this connection is becoming a source of great evil. The editor does not propose in this article to examine the whole of the revised Bill. He is not prepared to say that the additions made in the Bill in its amended form are not improvements. Nor is he, like the Maharajah of Durbhunga and the Hon'ble Kristo Das Pal, a thorough

going opponent of the measure. He supported most of the provisions of the original Bill. Although in the revised Bill many additions have been made according to his suggestions, he cannot still approve the manner in which the work of revision has been performed. Perhaps if the members had not been so much impatient to proceed to Simla, Chapter VII of the original Bill would not have been omitted in the revised measure in the manner in which it has been done. Certain provisions were made in the original measure which were intended to empower the ryots to build dwelling-houses, to sink wells, and to lay out gardens which they might call their own. Lest a consideration of these provisions should occasion delay, reference to the Local Government, and putting off of the Simla exodus till after the spring, they were not included in the revised Bill. It is the hard-wrung revenues which have become the curse of the people. If retrenchment should become necessary, it is the ill-fed clerks whose number and pay must be reduced, and not the expenses of the pleasure-house. If funds are wanted there are taxation and loans which may be resorted to; and the legitimate use of this money is paying the travelling expenses, and the cost of decorating the pleasure retreats of highly-paid officials.

For what gain was a railway to Darjeeling constructed? What articles of merchandise are taken to and brought from that snowcapped mountain peak? Why should then the people bear the cost of that railway? Because the ruler of Bengal, its well-wisher, will by this railway go to his pleasure residence. The money spent by the Governments of India and Bengal in their annual trips to Simla and Darjeeling respectively, and the pay and the allowances drawn during the period might, if put together, probably suffice to pay for the construction of an artificial pleasure mountain. If the exchequer had not had to pay the cost of the exodus of Government to Simla and Darjeeling, it is possible poor people might have been able to indulge in the luxury of seasoning their food with a little more salt, and thus to live a few years longer. Even the small quantity of salt used by the Bengal peasant is taxed to meet the cost of decorating the Government houses in Simla and Darjeeling. But who will hear this lament or witness this misery? Who will know with what difficulty the foodless peasant of Bengal pays his salt and cotton duties in order to worship his English gods? What harm would it have done to these gods if, for the benefit of the peasant who offers himself a sacrifice before them, they had postponed their departure to the hills for a couple of days? The editor is extremely disappointed to find that in the revised Bill no provision has been made regarding the *bastu* holdings of the tenants. In the Draft Bill of the Rent Commission provisions were inserted relating to tenants occupying *bastu* holdings. In the original Tenancy Bill the *bastu* holdings of only the agricultural tenants were treated of, but now in the revised Bill the subject has been dropped altogether.

19. The same paper remarks that the Queen's proclamation which is looked upon by the people of India as the

The Civil Service.

Magna Charta of their rights, distinctly lays

down that appointments under Government shall be conferred upon persons irrespective of their race or creed, and only on considerations of merit. This Proclamation was issued upwards of 25 years ago, and during all the vicissitudes of their fortune during this period the people of India have always derived satisfaction from appealing to that State document. But unfortunately they have not yet received any benefits from it. Who is to blame for this? The editor cannot hold the Queen responsible for the non-fulfilment of her solemn pledges. It is the European officials from the civilian to the Secretary of State, in whose hands have been entrusted the destinies of this country, who have disregarded that Proclamation and shown the self-seeking instinct of their race. The civilians are now the

SHARAT MIHIR,
May 6th, 1884.

earthly providence of India. The prosperity and adversity of this country depend on them. India now groans under the despotic rule of the civilians. They are scholars without the labour of study. They become Judges, Magistrates, and Collectors, though they do not know law, study law, or find opportunities of studying law. They have no sympathy for natives and are not acquainted with their language, manners, or customs. Appointed to posts of almost irresponsible authority like the Sultan of Turkey before their education is half completed, their heads are turned. Seated on the judgement seat through their ignorance of law they frequently trample law and justice under foot. They do not show respect to respectable natives. Owing to lack of education they cannot creditably perform any work, and yet there is no work which they are not appointed to do. No matter whether it is clerkship or Judgeship, or service in the Agricultural, Opium, or Jail Departments, everywhere the civilians hold positions of authority and emolument. It is the subordinate native officials who really do the work, while the highly paid civilians with little difficulty show off their ability. The editor is no admirer of the civilians. The people have nothing to hope until the Civil Service is abolished. What the people want is that really able men should be entrusted with all responsible and important work. At the age of 19 no man's education can be completed or faculties developed. This is being witnessed at every step. The rashness and inexperience of civilians are being daily witnessed. To promote the interests of their service the civilians not unoften throw justice overboard. They cannot check oppressors. The people therefore desire the prompt abolition of this service, but until that event takes place natives should always endeavour to obtain facilities of admission into the Civil Service.

BHARAT MIHIR,
May 6th, 1884.

20. The same paper contains an article headed: "Special pension rules for European Engineers" from which we extract the following observations:—The

Pension rules for European Engineers. actions of Lord Ripon are daily causing an increasing surprise. No one need be told that the removal of race distinction for which the Ilbert Bill was introduced has not been gained; nay, on the contrary, the evil has been aggravated by the sad end of that measure. Lord Ripon has now created another phase of race distinction. Certain pension rules have been framed for the benefit of higher grade European Engineers. Who can help questioning the good faith of Government after reading these special pension rules? It would be no exaggeration to say that natives are excluded from all high appointments in the Engineering Service. They are entitled to receive only such appointments as are not coveted by Europeans. The post of Assistant, Executive, Superintending, or Chief Engineer is in a manner beyond the reach of natives. Competent native engineers cannot expect anything higher than temporary overseerships. It is the exceptionally lucky alone who get assistant engineerships. It was expected that under Lord Ripon's rule facilities would be created for the admission of natives to high appointments in the different branches of the public service. Instead of that being done, natives are going to be humiliated at every turn. Why have the lower grade officers in the Engineering service been excluded from the benefits of these rules? Is it because they are natives? Has Government acted justly by so excluding these able and hard-worked public servants? There appears to exist much moral elasticity in the political world. In spite of very liberal professions, the true motives of the rulers remain concealed in the secret recesses of their hearts. How otherwise could such a Viceroy as Lord Ripon lend his sanction to such unjust and one-sided rules? The people now see that they have not much to hope for from Lord Ripon. What is the good of expecting good from a ruler who can readily enough pass rules which are perfectly unnecessary, the enforcement of which will make poor India still more poor, and which owing to their

favouring race distinction will increase popular discontent? Government is showing all this favour to the Civil Engineers because there is a block in the promotion of these officers, and consequently the Cooper's Hill men cannot be sent in sufficiently large numbers.

21. The same paper condemns what it regards as the heartless conduct of the syndicate of the Calcutta University in the matter of the petition

The Calcutta University.

made to it by large numbers of plucked candidates, to the effect that the re-examination of those candidates might be put off for sometime, inasmuch as many among them had left town owing to the prevalence of cholera and small-pox. This action of the syndicate is perfectly inexplicable.

22. The same paper remarks that owing to the weakness of Mr. Thompson's administration, oppressions by indigo planters are daily increasing. The

Indigo oppressions.

editor then proceeds to give the details of the Shahapore case noticed in paragraph 62 of our last report.

23. A correspondent of the same paper refers to the high-handed behaviour of Baboo Golak Chandra Rai, Inspector of Police, Town Sherepore, in the district of Mymensingh. He always indulges in indecent and abusive language. The chowkeedars are compelled to work for him without pay.

Golak Chandra Rai, Police-Inspector of Sherepore, Mymensingh.

24. Another correspondent of the same paper complains that the present Deputy Magistrate of Netrokona also, like his predecessor, holds court in the morning and the afternoon. He is a quiet man and is anxious to do justice, but he is rather slow. His mildness has encouraged wicked characters to commit unlawful acts.

The Deputy Magistrate of Netrokona.

25. Another, writing to the same paper complains that the new postal arrangements, as regards the village of Bakaljora, have not proved satisfactory. The village was under the jurisdiction of the Durgapore Post Office, but recently it has been placed under that of the newly established Post Office, at Deutukan. The inhabitants of Bakaljora have not been gainers by the arrangement. The Mymensingh town is only 33 miles from this place, and yet a newspaper sent from Mymensingh takes twelve days to reach it.

Postal matters.

26. Another, writing to the same paper says that Mr. Campbell, Judge of Furreedpore, was not in the least inferior to Mr. Sharp, the Magistrate, in the matter of high-handedness. The decisions of cases heard by him in December and January last were not given even so late as in April. He has taken the files with him to Rajshahye from which place he is gradually sending his decisions. It is hard to say how long a Bengali judge would have been allowed to remain in his post if he had been guilty of similar neglect of duty. A Bengali munsiff has been actually dismissed from his post because he made some delay in giving judgment in a case in which a European was interested. Mr. Campbell about two years ago dismissed the Nazirs of his court, who petitioned for reconsideration of their case. No orders have yet been passed in this case. Mr. Campbell made the peons of his court work in his gardens. His servants often had occasion to sue him in court for their pay.

Mr. Campbell, Judge of Furreedpore.

27. The following is a translation of an article in the *Sahachar*, of the 7th May, headed: "How long will the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Thompson, afflict (this country)?"

Mr. Thompson.

Even those amongst the native community who wish well to the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Thompson, (we are of that party) must admit that the sooner he resigns his post, the better for him and the country. He was never known to be a firm man. As many Europeans requested Sir Richard

BHARAT MIHIR,
May 6th, 1884.

BHARAT MIHIR.

BHARAT MIHIR.

BHARAT MIHIR.

BHARAT MIHIR.

BHARAT MIHIR.

SAHACHAR,
May 7th, 1884.

Garth not to take leave when they heard that Babu Romesh Chunder Mitter would act as Chief Justice, so people say, Mr. Thompson at the pathetic request of two of his favourite Secretaries who feared that Mr. Bernard was coming did not go home. Practically Bengal is without a ruler; the Secretaries are doing what they please. The Lieutenant-Governor is busy more with doctors' prescriptions and medicine phials than with official papers. Mr. Thompson has caused people to speak well of Sir George Campbell and Sir Ashley Eden. These men could discriminate the merits and demerits of men. Things are now going on in a zemindary fashion under Mr. Thompson. He has forgotten that he is only an officer bound in all that he does to consult the public good and unable to employ even a peon saying, it is my pleasure. People hated Sir George Campbell and Sir Ashley Eden as despotic and illiberal. Mr. Thompson has become an object of contempt as a worthless and weak-minded man.

Under which administration a pension clause has been inserted in the Municipal Bill for the benefit of Mr. Sterndale, the Vice-Chairman of the Suburban Municipality? The people of the suburbs regard Mr. Sterndale as a curse, whatever the cause may be. It may be an error of theirs; we can testify to Mr. Sterndale's having done much. Still it is very culpable on the part of a ruler to endeavour in any way to support the man towards whom in matters like these people are so ill-disposed, and against whom various complaints have been repeatedly made—complaints which the Lieutenant-Governor has not had the courage to enquire into. Mr. Thompson has hereby shown that he does not care for public opinion, and that he is the enemy of the public. The public know that Mr. Secretary Peacock is Mr. Sterndale's patron. Mr. Peacock is the Lieutenant-Governor's right hand, hence this shameless endeavour was made. On reading the *Mirror* we state it with surprise that on the post of the Collector of Calcutta falling vacant the Lieutenant-Governor has proposed to give it to Mr. Sterndale, although there are competent uncovenanted officers. The Deputy Collectors are entitled to this post. Mr. Sterndale is more than 50 years of age. Under the rules of Government no one can get a public employment after he has passed his 25th year. He knows nothing of revenue affairs. People are not fond of him. As soon as the Local Self-Government scheme is established, Mr. Sterndale, and we hope all the officers of the Municipality, will have to take to their heels.

The highest Bengal official thinks that this country is his ancestral khas taluk, and we are the ryots of his *khasbari*, and consequently he is competent to give anybody any post he likes. And yet this weak-minded man said on the occasion of the discussion of the Ilbert Bill that there would be so much opposition to promoting civilians according to merit that he would not be able to endure it. Uncovenanted officers are an unprivileged class; they have no strength, hence the ruler thinks that he can do anything he likes with reference to them. That is to say, Mr. Thompson does not act on the principles of justice, order, and merit. His is the victory whom he fears. Is there no sufficient cause for people disrespecting him? The *Mirror* moreover says that Mr. Smith, the present Assistant Superintendent of Police in the 24-Pergunnahs, is a relation of his. For his convenience the claims of competent officers have been disallowed.

Mr. Thompson can no more be popular with the native community. He will, of course, receive addresses when he will go into the mofussil. The Magistrates know why. Sir George Campbell and Sir Ashley Eden also received addresses. But why should people respect him? In the matter of the Ilbert Bill, he became the *má báp* of the Europeans and the Feringhees. The Europeans and the Feringhees cannot beat the natives of this country in open competitive examinations. Many schools are maintained for the instruction of these boys with our money. Still the names of only a few

Christian students are seen in the University calendar. Mr. Thompson has therefore recently ruled that the post of Deputy Magistrate shall be conferred on any person who can produce the Entrance certificate or a certificate showing that he has read up to a similar standard. In Mr. Thompson's dictionary a native means those who are permanently settled in this country. We have no objection to this, but we ask why are they called European British subjects on the occasion of criminal trials? If you would be a native, be such in all respects. But no, Mr. Thompson was a judge, and the effect of his judicial training is that when a public office is to be secured, people who are of English blood and born of English parents will be recognized by him as Indians. This means only one thing, that is, that Mr. Thompson is destroying the service for the sake of employing on high pay the incompetent men of those classes for whose adulation he has made the whole country his enemy. Has he this power or not? If the country had been his zemindari, he would have been able to give its naibship to a mehter. And even in such a case if the tenants had cut off all connection with that person, the zemindar would have been able to do nothing. Practically, the Deputy Magistrates rule the country, the European Magistrates simply exercise supervision. If Mr. Thompson's rules remain in force, the ignorant and the worthless Europeans and the Feringhees of this country will receive this post. On the other hand, the number of educated men is increasing every year. Although there are competent men, still incompetent and worthless men are being introduced into the public service through party spirit.

Where are the British Indian Association and the Indian Association? Let them petition the Governor-General in this matter. In the first place, can a Provincial Ruler infringe the rules which were framed by the Duke of Argyll with reference to the Uncovenanted Service? Secondly, is Mr. Thompson competent to make such rules for the purpose of helping the ignorant and the worthless men of his own party? All this ought to be decided by the Government of India. We trust the whole country will consider this matter. We should have had no objection if this incompetent, sickly, and superannuated ruler had quietly passed his five years, but we have serious objection to his governing this country, as if it were his zemindari. After the Ilbert Bill affair was over, the native community and newspaper press tried to establish good terms with the Lieutenant-Governor, but that endeavour has been in vain. He is not simply our political enemy; his actions prove that he hates us intensely, and that he does not hesitate in the slightest degree to injure us. What could be a greater injury than making some ignorant low class Europeans and Feringhees Deputy Magistrates? The people of Madras are proposing to memorialise for the recall of Mr. Grant Duff. Mr. Grant Duff is in many respects superior to Mr. Thompson. These men consider us to be jackals and dogs. They do not reflect in the slightest degree whether any injury is done to us or not. The country ought to show that it is not a very easy matter to slight public opinion.

28. The same paper contains an article headed the "Calcutta University" in which the writer dwells upon what he considers the perfectly irresponsible manner in which the authorities of the University do their work. They do not take the public into their confidence. Newspaper reporters have no access to their Council Chamber. The public suffer greatly from this state of things. During the past few years the press has contained numerous comments on this exclusiveness of the Calcutta University, but its authorities do not seem to have paid any heed to them. The mis-management and confusion which characterized the latest examinations of the University, and for which Mr. Bellett was responsible, have done much harm to the innocent

SAHACHAR,
May 7th, 1894.

examinees. The comments made by the press in this connection have not yet received due attention. At the recent convocation of the University, the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Reynolds, suggested certain reforms. But these have not been yet adopted. The fact is, a radical reform has become necessary in the rules and the procedure of University. The syndicate should have been strengthened by increasing the number of its members. This has not been done. One good thing, however, has been done, namely the appointment of Pundit Mahesh Chandra Nyayaratna to the Syndicate. This will considerably facilitate the work of appointing Sanskrit examiners. Hitherto examiners in Sanskrit for the Entrance Examination have been appointed on a wrong principle. Not a few among them have been men who are innocent of all knowledge of English, and yet strangely enough they have been called upon to decide upon the merits of translations from Sanskrit into English. What is required is that these examiners should be men who are thoroughly conversant with both English and Sanskrit. Another matter that deserves consideration is the appointment of a whole-time Registrar. According to the editor, a distinguished graduate of the University should be appointed Registrar. The appointment of fellows is made on a wrong principle. Steps should be taken to appoint distinguished graduates of the University as fellows: outsiders should be selected as examiners. Of course, officers of the Education Department should not be entirely excluded, but what is required is that question papers should be drawn up by outsiders.

SAHACHAR,
May 7th, 1884.

29. The same paper hopes that Government will stand guarantee for the proposed Agricultural Banks, which should be established in every district and sub-division in this country.

HINDU RANJIKÁ,
May 7th, 1884.

30. The *Hindu Ranjiká*, of the 7th May, remarks that the earlier legislation under the British Government showed that its authors were guided by high principles.

Extortionate Law.
But modern legislation shows only a desire to raise a revenue, and in many instances the object of the Legislature is frustrated by the faults of the administrators of law. Dependent sirdars and princes in the Hindu period used to send presents to their superior Rajas. But under the British rule, every one, however low, has to pay heavy fees to obtain certificates for collecting the debts of the deceased. If the father dies leaving minor children the mother administers the estate on behalf of the minors, but she is obliged to take a certificate. Though small properties are exempted from the obligation of taking a certificate under the law, still the judge in many instances forces the owners of such properties to take it.

If a man makes a will under which he leaves some money for charitable purposes, or makes an arrangement for the management of the estate after his death, the heirs have to pay heavily for taking the probate of the will. Rani Mano Mohini of Putia had to pay 35 thousand rupees to take the probate of the will of her husband Raja Paresnath Rai. Maha Rani Sarat Sundari will have to pay an equal amount to take the probate of the will of her son, and the Kumars of Dighapatia will have to pay very nearly a lac of rupees.

HINDU RANJIKÁ.

31. The same paper regrets that the Local Self-Government Bill has not yet passed. But the writer is glad that the Municipal Bill has become law and that the

The new Municipal Act.
Government is anxious to ascertain the number of rate-payers paying more than a rupee and a half and less than three rupees. Government is likely to arrive at a sound conclusion as to the qualification of voters and candidates if it ascertains what amount of rates is paid by the largest number.

32. The same paper approves the action of the Government of Bengal in lowering the standard of qualification of candidates for the Subordinate Executive Service Examination. The passing of several examinations does not form, in the writer's opinion, the only test of merit. Appointment to the service was up to this time confined to the scions of wealthy families. Sir Ashley Eden used to make anyone he liked a Deputy Magistrate.

33. The same paper has an article on the pension rules for European Engineers, the purport of which is similar to that noticed in paragraph 72 of the report of the 10th May.

34. A correspondent of the *Medini*, of the 8th May, says that Baboo Haragovinda Mookerji, the Moonsiff of Ghatal, is very popular. But he works from 9 o'clock in the morning to 9 o'clock in the evening, which puts the parties to inconvenience. A large number of ryots deposit their rents, but owing to the negligence of the amlah they do not get the chalans in less than five or six days. The poor ryots are obliged to stop for five or six days at Ghatal. This is very expensive for them. The writer wishes to draw the attention of the Moonsiff to this matter.

35. The same paper remarks that the cruelties of the Madras Government in connection with the Salem ryots far surpass those of Sirajuddowla. The name of Grant Duff has become execrable to the people of the Madras Presidency. Both the Europeans and the natives stand against him. They will set up a fierce agitation against him in a short time. The people of Salem have obtained no redress from Lord Ripon. They will now memorialize the Parliament. The writer then gives a detailed history of the case of the seristadar of Salem, who was unjustly dismissed, and to whom even a complete copy of the Government orders was denied. The last fact is an instance of Mr. Duff's highhandedness.

36. The same paper says that the pergunnah of Balarampore used to pay Rs. 2,200 as Government revenue when it came into the possession of Government. The revenue was realised from Jangulburi Aymadars, whose ancestors cleared the jungle and converted a rocky waste into a fertile pergunnah. But the descendents of these men are not only too heavily assessed, but greatly oppressed by the operation of the certificate system. The oppressed aymadars have applied for redress to everybody, from the Deputy Collector to the Governor-General, but none has paid any heed to their prayers. The Mahomedan Government was never so deaf to the complaints of their subjects. It was very difficult to reach a Mahomedan ruler, but the hearts of Englishmen are made of steel. The aymadars suffering greatly from the scarcity of the present year have sent a petition to the Viceroy. They complain of the heavy assessment of their lands. But Government makes no endeavour to improve these lands as is done by private zemindars under the Government. Before the mehal came into the possession of Government there was ample provision for maintaining reservoirs of water. But Government has neglected them. Lands of the same nature in the same village have been differently assessed, and many persons have been deprived of their property in spite of the instructions of the Board of Revenue in their letter No. 408, dated the 9th July 1879.

37. A correspondent of the same paper gives the following reasons why the ryots are unwilling to sow indigo.

- (1.) The indigo fields are never within easy reach of their homes.
- (2.) The ryots do not get fields for cultivation definitely fixed for them.
- (3.) The ryots are forced to do the indigo work without the least regard to their convenience.

HINDU RANJIKA.
May 7th, 1884.

HINDU RANJIKA.

MEDINI,
May 8th, 1884.

MEDINI.

MEDINI.

MEDINI.

- (4.) Their labours are never sufficiently rewarded.
 (5.) The accounts of their advances and rents are often tampered with. Over and above this, the pastures are often sowed with indigo, the animals belonging to the ryots are sent to the pounds, and so on.

SAMACHAR CHAN-
 DRIKA,
 May 8th, 1884.

38. The *Samáchar Chandriká*, of the 8th May, gives a summary of the opinions of the Local Government on the question of the age of the candidates for the

Civil Service Examination. Mr. Maltby of Madras murdered a native and was sent to England at India's expense on the plea that he was mad. The writer says that there are many Maltbys in the Civil Service. The Government of Bombay, greatly vexed with Civilians affected with insanity, wrote to the Home Government to raise the standard of age of the Civilians. The 19 years standard having practically excluded the Indians from competing, great facilities have been opened out to Europeans for passing the examination. When the Secretary of State referred the question to the Local Governments, the Government of Bengal gave it as its opinion that the lowering of the age has done no harm, though the bad climate sometimes affects the brain of a few Civilians;—as if the climate was before this very good, and as if the climate does not affect all Europeans alike. The writer concludes that if this state of things continues England will have to add to the number of her lunatic asylums.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
 May 8th, 1884.

39. The *Samvád Prabhákar*, of the 8th May, remarks that at one time India was the richest country in the world. But at present the people get every

article for their use from England and the country no longer produces them. Money flows constantly to England. India is becoming impoverished. The future of India is very gloomy. The people have yet to learn that the degrees of M A., B A., &c., are not a means of national improvement. The only way in which a nation can prosper is the cultivation of the practical sciences. But the Government is perfectly indifferent, and the cause of its indifference is that if the people of India learn the practical sciences England will be a great loser.

SAMVAD
 PURNACHANDRODAYA,
 May 9th, 1884.

40. The *Samaád Purnachandrodaya*, of the 9th May, says that the Government should abolish the criminal law contract at Mauritius, since the coolies now

go because of their own accord.

ALOK,
 May 5th, 1884.

41. The *Alok*, of the 9th May, disapproves the proposal to extend the boundaries of Calcutta from the Circular Road to the Beliaghata Khal. This proposal

would sound very well to the ears of the people inhabiting the area covered by the extension. But the writer points out the various disadvantages of the rate-payers of Calcutta, the partiality of the municipal authorities towards the English quarters, the scarcity of water in all, and total want of it in many parts of the town. The writer expresses a hope that since Mr. Sterndale is away, the Suburban Municipality will be able to do much in the way of improvement, and desires the people of the area in question not to be anxious for union with Calcutta. He considers the idea that diseases are imported from the Suburbs to be without any foundation in fact. The dirty and filthy bustees of Calcutta contain ample material for giving birth to all sorts of diseases.

ALOK.

42. The same paper writes a sensational article on the case of violence committed by Mr. Webb on a cooli girl in

Assam, and says that nothing less could be expected of the Englishmen who opposed the Ilbert Bill and wanted to govern this country with the sword.

43. The *Praja Bándhu*, of the 9th May, remarks that the English character is the same in every country. The English never tried to win the hearts of

Ireland and India.

the subject races. From the very establishment of their power they never looked to anything except their own aggrandisement. They have ruled Ireland for seven hundred years, but their rule has not in the least benefited that country. Their only object during these long centuries has been extortion and nothing else. The first thing the English do on the establishment of their power in country is the extinction of its commerce, its manufactures, and its industries. Dean Swift writes that Ireland is the only country "which was denied the liberty of exporting their native commodities and manufactures wherever they pleased." The English have adopted the same policy in India. The manufactures of India have ceased to exist. The English are trying their best to ruin the Bombay Mills. Indian silk was formerly heavily taxed in England, and still these people boast of their free trade principles. As in India so in Ireland the English have monopolized the higher appointments in the State. India and Ireland fare equally under the English rule.

PRAJABANDHU,
May 9th, 1884.

44. The same paper gives the history of the cutting open of 16 miles of the Damoodar Embankment on the right hand side. It was done in the interest of the Railway Company by the order of Lord Dalhousie. Colonel Garstein advised Government to adopt this course, though it was sure that the step would entail great suffering on the population residing within 383 square miles. The sufferings of the people from the year 1856, when the embankment was cut open, defy description.

The Damodor Embankment.

PRAJABANDHU.

45. The same paper notices the case of Mr. Webb of Assam, and remarks that the English have now given sufficient proof of their boasted civilization. That they are still governing the country is entirely owing to the inoffensive character of the natives. But times change, and the day of retribution must come sooner or later.

Mr. Webb's case.

PRAJABANDHU.

46. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 9th May, says that the Rajas and Maharajas of India should open joint-stock companies for carrying on manufactories. Unless the people are properly fed and unless their brains are kept cool no amount of lecturing in the Town Hall will rouse national feeling. People cannot be expected to do much for their country if they have nothing with which to satisfy the cravings of their stomachs.

How to remove the poverty of India.

SAMVAD PRAVAKAR,
May 9th, 1884.

47. The *Sanjivani*, of the 10th May, says that there is no end to the troubles of Ashruf Beebee of Chittagong. Moulvi Fazl Karim, the new manager of her husband's estate, has, it is said, carried away by force a large quantity of ornaments from her, and by holding his *kachari* in the dwelling-rooms of the Beebee keeps her a prisoner in her own house. Moulvi Karim has dismissed the muktears of the Beebee. So there is no means by which the stories of her misfortune reach the ears of the superior officers.

Ashruf Beebee.

SANJIVANI.
May 10th, 1884.

48. The same paper remarks that such is the sense of justice of the English Government that it abolished the cotton duties without considering the loss and disadvantages which that measure would entail on the Indian people, but refuses to abolish the duty on silver goods from India on the ground that it will be disadvantageous to the smiths in England.

The silver goods of India.

SANJIVANI.

49. The same paper draws attention to a correspondent of the *Indian Mirror*, who says that a Mr. Webb, who was employed in the tea garden at Fenua, wounded six natives about eight or nine years ago. The Joint-Magistrate fined him Rs. 50.

Mr. Webb.

SANJIVANI.

After that Mr. Webb left Chittagong for Assam. The writer asks, is Mr. Webb of Fenua the same person as Mr. Webb of Koklamukh who has committed outrage on the coolie girl in Assam.

SANJIVANI,
May 9th, 1884.

50. A large number of ryots writing from Nitrakona in Mymensing say that the zemindars are greatly oppressing them by means of kabulyats which have

The tenant at Netrakona.

been extorted from them by force. The amla threatened them loudly and beating with shoes went on without intermission. In this way the ryots were compelled some time ago to sign kabulyats at the zemindars' kachari. They were illiterate men and knew nothing of what was written therein, but now the pleaders in the Court of the Munsiff are serving notices of ejectment on them. Unless the Government interferes the ryots will be ruined. To them death is less painful than ejectment from their holdings.

SANJIVANI.

51. The same paper remarks that the English boast that they have conquered India. They say that they have conquered Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, the

Is India conquered?

Musalmans, the Sikhs, and the Marhattas. The Indian youth learn at school that the English have conquered India. They tremble at the sight of an Englishman. But Professor Seeley of Cambridge has clearly shown that the English had not the power to conquer India. It was the Indian who conquered India for the English. With the help of the natives the English destroyed the French supremacy in India. With the help of the Bengalis they succeeded in overthrowing Serajuddowla. They destroyed the power of Tipu with the help of the Nizam, the Marhattas, and so on. The Sepoy mutiny was quelled by the support of the Sikhs and Gurkhas. The English Empire in India would have been a matter of history had the people of India chosen to sever their connection with the English in 1857. That the English are still the rulers of India is owing entirely to the fact that the people of India elect to be ruled by them. If they elect otherwise the English cannot remain here even for a day. The writer hopes that the proud Englishmen will hang their heads low after the perusal of Professor Seeley's work, and that the people of India will feel themselves strong in the consciousness of their strength.

SANJIVANI.

52. The same paper notices that Babu Shambhu Chandra De, the dismissed Munsiff of Fatikchery has appealed to Lord Ripon against the order of his dismissal

The dismissed Munsiff of Fatikchery.

passed by the High Court of Calcutta. The grounds for passing the order of dismissal are two—1st, that he was unusually dilatory in his work; 2nd, that his official superiors always reported against him. Though Babu Shambhu Chandra was dilatory, he always decided the prescribed number of cases within the prescribed time. Even the Judge whose report was the cause of his dismissal admits that he was an able Munsiff and that there were scarcely any appeals against his decisions. He was suspended indeed for six weeks by the order of the Judge of Dacca, but the High Court reinstated him by declaring that his explanation was satisfactory.

SANJIVANI.

53. The same paper remarks that the second instalment of Mr. Keay's article on the spoliation of India in the *Nineteenth Century* shows that every province of

The spoliation of India.

India has been acquired by the English by unfair means. By obtaining the possession of India by unfair means the English are every day impoverishing the people of India. The trade of India with England has indeed become more extensive, but who gets the profit? The entire profit is absorbed by the home charges and the interests payable to English money-lenders. The import trade of India is not profitable. If Mr. Keay's article can rouse the English from their sleep, it would be well both for England and for India.

BANGABASI,
May 9th, 1884.

54. The *Bangabasi*, of the 9th May, is surprised to hear from the *Indian Mirror* that Mr. Edgar is likely to

The Officiating Chairmanship of the Calcutta Municipality.

official in the place of Mr. Harrison as the Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation when the latter goes on leave. The officiating appointment should be given to Babu Shyamá Charan De, the Vice-Chairman of the Corporation. Bombay has got a native Chairman. There is no reason why Calcutta should not get one.

BANGABASI.

55. The same paper has a short paragraph on the illness of Mr. Thompson, of which the following is a translation :—

Mr. Thompson.

“Mr. Thompson, our Lieutenant-Governor, has been ill for the last few months. He had been confined to bed for some time. The proposal regarding his leave was sanctioned, but it has been so destined that no leave has been taken. Though His Honor is on the top of the Hills at Darjeeling still we hear from time to time stories of his illness. The public cannot know whether he does anything himself or not. Public money is being wasted by retaining the services of His Honor at a time when he is so greatly indisposed. His Honor is doing the work of the administration in the way which can be expected from a man who is incapable of work, but is at the same time entrusted with it. It is said that the Secretaries are doing just as they like. This is shameful. Such things show that there is no one responsible for the administration of India. There are indeed high functionaries like the Secretary of State for India, the Governor-General of India, and so on. But they exist only in name, they have either no power to severely criticise the work of local Governors, or they do not exercise the power, which is only nominal, lest the prestige of the Government should be lost. The Lieutenant-Governor does not take leave though he is bed-ridden and poor clerks cannot get leave even to celebrate the funeral ceremonies of their parents. They are obliged to attend office though shivering under an attack of fever. This is an excellent illustration of the manner in which the principles of equality are observed by the English.

56. The same paper hopes that Mr. Beames, the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, will lend an attentive ear to the application of the Chanditalá Association for dredging the channel of the Saraswati.

Dredging of the channel of the Saraswati.

The channel becomes perfectly dry in the hot weather, producing a serious scarcity of water among the people inhabiting its banks.

BANGABASI.

57. The same paper gives a long list of appointments in Calcutta carrying high salary under the Bengal Government, and shows that only a few of these are

Administration or extortion.

held by natives. There are 73 appointments carrying salaries above a thousand rupees a month of which only four are held by natives, one of whom again is on leave and his place filled up by an European. About a lac and 53 thousand go to Europeans a month and only 24 thousand and 4 hundred to natives. Rs. 11,000 is paid to the ministers of the Christian religion.

BANGABASI.

58. The *Uchit Vaktá*, of the 10th May, gives a detailed account of the outrage committed on a coolie girl by Mr. Webb of Assam. Government should

Mr. Webb.

make an example of Mr. Webb and keep an eye on Europeans in the mofussil who commit such outrages with impunity.

UCHIT VAKTA,
May 10th, 1884.

59. The same paper says that Mr. Thompson does not care much about what the native papers say. In his

Mr. Thompson.

opinion these papers merely translate what the English papers writes. But an assembly of Englishmen in England has condemned the action of Mr. Thompson. Can he treat the opinion of such an assembly with contempt?

UCHIT VAKTA.

UCHIT VAKTA,
May 10th, 1884.

60. The same paper says that the sole object of agitating Indian subjects in England should be to make the misdeeds of Anglo-Indians known to the English public.

HALISAHAR
PRAKASHIKA,
May 10th, 1884.

61. The *Hálishahar Prakashiká*, of the 10th May, remarks that the Government is daily losing the respect of the people, because there is no agreement between its actions and its professions. This is a sign of its weakness. It not only increases discontent but causes it oppression to appear in new shapes every day. The hopes of India's improvement came to an end on the day in which Lord Ripon showed such sign of weakness in the matter of the Ilbert Bill. India has from that day become the pleasure ground of the Civilians and the planters.

HALISAHAR
PRAKASHIKA.

62. The same paper remarks that Mr. Thompson does nothing for the people who pay him handsomely for his troubles. He is quite ready to satisfy even the unjust claims of his countrymen, and never thinks of the claims of those for whose welfare he is responsible. His conduct in the matter of the Ilbert Bill excites hatred in the mind. In his attempt to do good to his countrymen he often loses sight of the dignity of his position. He has recently placed Mr. Sterndale in the Collectorate of Calcutta, and in doing so has overlooked the claims of many uncovenanted officers. The English proclaim that the English ascendancy is based on justice. Is this the sort of justice on which it is based? The white people should bear in mind that this country is not their ancestral estate. It is a matter of great regret that Mr. Thompson has not been able to command the respect of the people of this country. He has ascended the throne of Bengal to do good to the Europeans and Eurasians. He has no mind to do anything for the Bengalis.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA,
May 1st th, 1884.

63. The *Gramvartá Prakashiká*, of the 10th May, makes a suggestion with regard to the Bengal Tenancy Bill for the consideration of the Legislative Council. It says that provision should be made in the Bill for depositing the rent of homestead land in the Small Cause Court, which has jurisdiction over rent suits of homestead land, in the same way as the rent of agricultural land is deposited in the Moonsiff's Court at the present day. Wicked zemindars often refuse to take their rents and bring suits against their tenants with the sole purpose of harassing them. The tenants can avoid all difficulties in regard to agricultural lands by depositing the rents thereof in the Moonsiff's Court. But for the want of a provision in the rent-law authorizing the deposit of the rent of homestead lands in the Court of Small Causes they cannot escape the trouble, loss, and harassment of suits instituted for the recovery of rents of that description.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA.

64. The same paper says that though the credit of conquering India be given to Englishmen, yet one-fifth only of the soldiers who conquered it were Europeans, which means that the natives of India conquered it. The vast continent of India was indeed suffering from the oppression of petty tyrants, but it was in no fear of a foreign enemy. The people offered the throne of India to Englishmen in the hope that they would be able to enjoy peace and prosperity in a far greater degree under a foreign rule than under the rule of petty native tyrants.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA.

65. The same paper is surprised to find that Lord Ripon has accorded his sanction to the pension rules for European Engineers, which are unjust and framed with the sole object of benefitting Europeans.

Pension rules for European Engineers.

URDU GUIDE,
May 10th, 1884.

66. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 10th May, complains that a great injustice has been done to Mahomedans who are under the rule obliged to write in Hindi character in connection with the paper on the vernacular in the Subordinate Executive Service Examination, and prays that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor be graciously pleased to allow the Mahomedan candidates to write in Urdu in place of Bengali and Hindi.

Urdu and Hindi.

URDU GUIDE.

67. The same paper strongly condemns the appointment of Mr. Sterndale to the Collectorate of Calcutta on the ground that the post should have been given to some native Deputy Magistrate. The writer thinks that the following appointments should be given to the natives:—

Mr. Sterndale.

1st.—The Collectorship of Customs.

2nd.—The Superintendentship of Stationery and Stamps.

3rd.—Presidency Magistrateship.

4th.—Collectorship of Calcutta.

Two of these have been held by natives, the other two should be given to them.

URDU GUIDE.

68. The same paper approves the action of the Government of Bengal in reducing the standard of qualification of the candidates for Subordinate Executive Service Examination, for had the standard been very high it would have excluded the Mahomedans and Eurasians from the examination, inasmuch as education has not made much progress in these two communities. The writer proposes that some appointments should be set apart for Mahomedans and Eurasians.

Subordinate Executive Service Examination.

69. The *Dacca Prakāsh*, of the 11th May, says that Messrs. Mitchel & Co. of Calcutta had the contract for the construction of the Dacca and Mymensingh Railway.

The Dacca-Mymensingh Railway.

DACCA PRAKASH,
May 11th, 1884.

The time for completing the line was fixed as May 1885. But the work is making such slow progress that it is doubtful whether it can be completed in three years. The works that were profitable have already been done by the Company. But they have treated men so badly that at present no masons are willing to work under them. The Chief Engineer, it is rumoured, intends to report the misconduct of the Company to Government. Government should try its best to get the work finished as soon as possible. Some of the works should be taken out of the hands of the Company and given to others.

DACCA PRAKASH.

70. The same paper remarks that the English policy has two phases ; one in writing, another in action. In writing the English are very kind, very liberal, and very impartial, but in action every thing is drowned in selfishness. The English often profess to rule "India for the sake of the Indians." But this maxim no one ever saw brought into action. Is the heart of Lord Ripon not full of the love for his countrymen? Why then should the Ilbert Bill have come to such a sad termination? Perhaps he is afraid of the Anglo-Indians. If he is, it is not very creditable to him. Is there the least spark of liberal feeling in the pension rules recently framed for European Engineers? Mr. Thompson is out of the question. He is every inch a patron of Europeans. He was a great opponent of the Ilbert Bill. Even the Local Self-Government Bill does not show that he possesses any liberal spirit. He pays very little attention to the cry raised on all sides against the out-still system. The writer is not very sanguine that any good will come out of the Outstill Commission. The Magistrates in the mofussil are tigers in a human shape. The principal argument of the opponents of the Ilbert Bill was that the natives are not well acquainted with the manners and customs

English policy.

of Europeans? But are the English judges acquainted with the manners and customs of the natives? But the question is will the Government exclude the people of this country for ever from high appointments? Will not the hearts of the English melt at the tears of the natives?

SADHARANI,
May 11th, 1884.

71. The *Sādhārani*, of the 11th May, makes the following extract from a recent issue of the *Fortnightly Review*:—"The hacking and hewing, the

English morality and policy.

spearing and shooting of brave barbarians who are guilty of no other crime than that of defending their native land at the promptings of a patriotic fanaticism, may well make the blood run cold. But however righteous and noble this sentiment of horror, it ought not to blind and pervert the political judgment of those whom it animates." It then makes the following observations:—Such a statement made in a leading English Review suggests the inference that where the English people are politically connected with any other people, they make political considerations their fundamental principle in all practical questions. Where generosity, benevolence, and the other softer virtues can be allowed to influence their conduct consistently with a full enforcement of political principles the English people may allow them some scope for action. But they will on no account suffer those tender virtues to pervert their political sense. Therefore the people of this country should not henceforward believe that it is from benevolent motives that Englishmen are bestowing upon them the power of self-government, that the tenancy law has been proposed from righteous motives, and that the Ilbert Bill was introduced from considerations of justice. They must believe it as certain that it is solely from political considerations that Englishmen are doing these things. The writer calls upon his countrymen to beware lest by thinking otherwise they blind or pervert their newly-born political sense. The next inference drawn from the extract from the *Fortnightly Review* is that it would be a mistake on the part of the people of this country to think or believe that because a particular ruler is personally just or liberal therefore his administration will be productive of greater political good to them than the administration of another ruler. Rulers who are different in character and disposition may agree politically. And as the relation of the people of this country to their rulers is principally political, it follows that gods and demons are the same to them, if gods and demons politically agree. Since Englishmen do not allow benevolence, righteousness, or any other softer virtue to influence their political conduct, it is no gain whatever of the people of this country if they (Englishmen) possess those virtues, and it is no loss of theirs if they do not possess them. The people of this country should not therefore pervert or blind their newly-born political sense by falling into the habit of thinking that the administration of a particular ruler will be productive of good to them because he is personally a good man. The last remark made is that since Englishmen clearly avow that they are guided in almost all their actions by political considerations, and that they do not allow the softer virtues to impair their political sense, the people of this country should no longer rest content with relying on the virtuous instincts of Englishmen. The people of this country should explain to Englishmen in a political style that it is they who will be politically losers if they treat the natives as a peasant treats a field of radishes, plucking out the latter root and all. It will be useless to endeavour to explain to Englishmen that such an act will be an act of partiality, such an act will be an injustice, such an act will be unrighteous. Hundreds of innocent people are striving to maintain the independence of their country whom Englishmen are hacking to pieces as if they were only so many gourds and pumpkins. The natives of this country should therefore understand that those people entertain no sense of righteousness and

unrighteousness in their dealings with other nations, who, although horrified by the accounts of such conduct, boastfully publish and inculcate the dreadful idea that there ought to be no refraining from such conduct from considerations of justice and injustice, and that if they do entertain that sense, it is practically inoperative. The people of this country should not therefore pervert or impair their newly awakened political sense by placing any reliance on the benevolence and righteousness of Englishmen.

72. The same paper comments on certain facts disclosed by the last census. Exclusive of the army the number of

The last census.

Europeans in India is not larger than 17 thousand. The contention over the Ilbert Bill was carried on only for these few men. Another fact revealed by the census is the large number of people engaged in agriculture. The agricultural population ought not to be neglected.

73. The same paper remarks that it was expected that the Liberals would restore the limit of age required of candidates for the Civil Service Examination

The Civil Service.

to 21 years. But the recent declaration of Lord Kimberley on this point has extremely disappointed the people of India who are now again resolved upon agitating the question. The Indian Association should agitate on two points, namely, the limit of age and the place of examination. The second point is of vital importance, for it is not only the low age limit that prevents natives from successfully competing for admission into the Civil Service, but also the fact that they are required to pass the necessary examinations in England. Government should be asked for permission to enable native candidates to be examined in India. Another point that should not be lost sight of is the Duke of Argyll's declaration that the most distinguished members of the uncovenanted service should be promoted to the Civil Service. Natives have no confidence in Lord Lytton's civilians. It is not probable that the English nation will offer any very considerable opposition to the proposal to raise competent native members of the uncovenanted service to the ranks of the civilians. In a speech delivered in Parliament by Sir Stafford Northcote on the 24th May 1867, that eminent authority made certain observations strongly favouring this view of the matter.

74. The same paper remarks that the anti-opium party in England have again raised their old cry and are seeking to cajole the Government. They are showing

The anti-opium cry in England.

an over-plus of tenderness for the Chinese, and trying to injure India. It is really difficult to see through the love of Englishmen for India. In tortuous diplomacy they have surpassed Chánakya and Machiaveli. Their liberality is reserved wholly for their own race. In every thing that Englishmen do the self occupies the foremost place. In their opinion, the whole world exists only for their benefit. The commerce that does not enrich England is not worthy of the name. Whig and Tory, Liberal and Conservative, landlord and tenant, the pastor and his charge, master and servant, all worship the god of selfishness. An Englishman is nothing if not selfish. In English hospitals it is the English patients who are particularly attended to; in English asylums, it is the English guests who are all in all. That such a selfish people should raise an outcry against the Indian opium trade is certainly due to some secret motive. The English are showing an anxious concern for the Chinese, but this conduct does not appear to proceed from sincerity. The people of India will not be taken in by such an exhibition of philanthropy. What if India ceases to supply China with opium? Persia will do so. China also may produce her own opium as she is now doing to some extent. What of England's supplying all countries with spirituous liquor? Traffic in opium, it would

SADHARANI,
May 11th, 1884.

SADHARANI.

SADHARANI

seem, is the only objectionable trade. Before deluging India with Liverpool salt Englishmen similarly shed tears for the poor Mulungies. The people of India will not be again taken in; they cannot believe that England is really sorry for China; the only object of this anti-opium agitation is to make Government discontinue its traffic in opium in order that Englishmen may betake themselves to the cultivation of poppy and the manufacture of the drug. Parade of religion first and increase of wealth subsequently.

SADHARANI,
May 11th, 1884.

75. A correspondent of the same paper points out the injustice done to Bhatpara, one of the nine villages composing the Nyehatty Municipality, in the matter of

appointing Commissioners to represent it on the Municipal Board. While Kantalpara, a very small village, has two and the bigger villages send from three to four Commissioners, Bhatpara which is a large and populous locality can send only one Commissioner. Nothing important was done at the last meeting of the Commissioners—the first presided over by the new Vice-Chairman, Baboo Chundra Sekhar Gupta—the whole time of the Meeting being taken up with unprofitable discussions and idle wranglings.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
May 12th, 1884.

76. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, of the 12th May, remarks that the Bengal Municipal Act is a good measure. It could have been, however, made better

if the authorities had been so minded. It is true that in many municipalities the Commissioners, the Vice-Chairman, and the Chairman will be elected by the rate-payers, and that in many other municipalities Government will have no direct connection with these matters. Nevertheless the provisions made in the Act relating to Governmental control are such that the people when they think of these are not much disposed to express gratification. The elective franchise has indeed been conferred upon many municipalities, but the local authorities may at their pleasure take away the right from the rate-payers. The provisions of section 64 are open to objection. At the instance of the Magistrate, Government will have the power to adjudge the Commissioners of any municipality guilty of a neglect of duty, without even so much as making any enquiry or calling upon them for an explanation, and to pass orders upon the Magistrate's report. The provisions of clause 2 of this section are equally objectionable. Without making any enquiry as to the cause of the delay on the part of the Commissioners of a municipality in doing any prescribed work within the prescribed time, Government will have the power to at once direct the Magistrate to cause the work to be done at whatever cost, the municipality of course bearing the charges. The provisions of section 65 are still more dreadful. In short, municipalities are placed at the complete mercy of the local authorities, who may destroy a municipality at their pleasure. It is strange that Government has not considered it necessary to provide that Municipal Commissioners should be asked to furnish an explanation before any order is passed against them. It is quite possible that what is looked upon as default on the part of the Commissioners by the Magistrate may be regarded in a different light by the rate-payers by whom they were elected. It is not clear why the Magistrate should have the power of declaring that the Commissioners have made a default if the rate-payers have not complained of their conduct. If it had been provided that the local authorities would have the power of reporting to Government any instance of such neglect on the part of the Commissioners as might cause serious loss to the municipality, and that Government on the receipt of such report would be able to issue such orders to the Commissioners as it might consider proper, then of course the people might have thought that the Commissioners possessed some power of independent action. But as it is, the inference is irresistible that they will not be allowed to act independently, but will have to keep the local officials in good humour. Under the existing law these

authorities do not possess so much power. The provisions of the new Act relating to Governmental control have produced a feeling of alarm in the minds of many who think that under these circumstances work will not proceed if magistrates are not made chairmen. Again, if this is done, there will be no expectation of the elected Commissioners working in an independent manner. Mr. Thompson has exceedingly gratified the people by granting them self-government, but the provisions referred to above are such that it is difficult to say whether or not poison will issue from nectar.

77. The same paper dwells upon the rigour of the criminal law which obtains in this country. The writer

Ashuta Pandarnar

particularly condemns the provisions empowering Government to appeal to the High Court against the acquittal of an accused person, and illustrates his position by giving an account of the case of Asuta Pandarnar, a zemindar of Tanjore, who has been recently sentenced to transportation for life by the Madras High Court after he was acquitted by the Sessions Judge. In a country, remarks the editor, where such is the sort of justice administered, there can be no peace, and the people cannot have any confidence in its laws. [See paragraph 112 of our last report.]

ANANDA BASAR
PATRIKA.
May 12th, 1884.

78. The same paper remarks that of the numerous wants of the people of India, two may be regarded as the chief, namely, (1) want of political independence, and (2) want of funds. The editor believes that if the former is supplied the latter will disappear of itself. Political independence is the source of all earthly good. India was not naturally a poor country. She was once wealthy and possessed an extensive commerce. There was a time when almost all nations of the world used to come to India in quest of wealth. If the English had conferred political independence upon India, she would not have been now without her industries and wealth. Under Mahomedan rule the natives enjoyed some measure of political independence, and wealth therefore did not completely disappear. If now they are granted political independence they can increase the wealth of the country. If they had possessed it, the internal trade of the country could not have been destroyed by self-seeking Europeans on the plea of free trade, while India would now have possessed hundreds of mills. In that case natives would have been able to check the drain of their resources by England. If they had but succeeded in keeping back in the country even a half of the wealth that now yearly goes to England, India's poverty would have been easily removed. Now the rigorous rule which obtains in this country and the chief instrument by means of which that rule is enforced, namely Mr. Stephen's Criminal Procedure Code, are the obstacles in the way of the people's receiving political independence. The people therefore should first direct their attention to the necessity of getting rid of the Criminal Procedure Code. This can be done in two ways, namely, (1) alteration of that law, and (2) so conducting themselves that they may not be touched by its provisions. The first is decidedly the better of the two. Until the rigour of the criminal law is mitigated, the wealth, honour, learning, and pride of natives will be of no avail. Baboo Nuffer Chundra Pal of Krishnagar is a wealthy zemindar, but Mr. Taylor oppressed him with impunity. It has become the duty of the people to labour for mitigating the rigour of the present criminal law. They may do another thing, namely, so conduct themselves that they may not be caught in the toils of its provisions. They may with advantage imitate the Anglo-Indians in this respect who labour heart and soul to procure the acquittal of European offenders.

The Criminal Law.

ANANDA BASAR
PATRIKA.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
May 12th, 1884.

79. The same paper condemns the arrangement recently made by the authorities of the Bengal Central Railway.

way under which a train leaves Jessore at 5 A.M., and another leaves Calcutta at 5 P.M. This is indeed convenient to the European residents and the pleaders of Jessore who after doing their marketing in Calcutta can return from it the same evening. But the great majority of passengers have not become gainers by this arrangement. The editor asks the authorities of the railway to make such arrangements as may enable people who have business to do in Khulna or Jessore during the day to return home by some evening train. If they do this both the railway and the public will be gainers.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

80. In recurring to the subject of the Bengal Municipal Act, the same paper objects to the provisions regarding Governmental control over municipalities.

These provisions, the Editor fears, will stand in the way of the introduction of local self-government. Government has doubtless perceived that the local officials are extremely opposed to the extension of the self-government scheme; it has not therefore done well in entrusting them with the power of life and death over municipalities. For aught that is known to the contrary these provisions will perhaps have the effect of aggravating the present ill-feeling between natives and European officials.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

81. The same paper remarks that it will be really gratifying if Government can, as the *Englishman* says it is intent upon doing, succeed in enacting such

a tenancy law as may promote the interests of both landlords and tenants. It is not, however, clear how it can do so. Any concessions made to the ryots must be displeasing to the zemindars, and will have the effect of aggravating the ill-feeling between them and their ryots. Government has destroyed the good feelings between these two classes.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

82. The same paper says that the public are anxiously watching the result of the trial of Mr. Webb, who recently committed rape on the person of a female

coolie in Assam. What could be a worse degradation to India than that the chastity of one of her daughters who are so famous for the possession of that virtue has been violated by a wicked European without feeling the least scruple. The English have by force and stratagem taken away almost all the gems in India, and yet not content with doing so much, has now begun to commit outrages on Indian females! How deeply painful!

SOM PRAKASH,
May 12th, 1884.

83. The *Som Prakash*, of the 12th May, reports the recent murder of a woman in broad day-light at Balagarh in the Hooghly district. The crime has be-

come, it seems, an epidemic this year. What has the country come to? The wicked are fearlessly stalking over the land. The editor takes the occasion to notice that the person who was arrested as the perpetrator of the recent murder at Changripotah has been discharged by the Joint-Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs.

SOM PRAKASH.

84. The same paper remarks that the people of India have now lost their former confidence in Englishmen. When

first they came in contact with the latter they were charmed with the liberal treatment they received but gradually, as they became acquainted with Englishmen and saw through their policy and their acts which were the outcome of race distinction, they lost all confidence in their rulers. This is also strikingly seen in the fact that natives have ceased to embrace Christianity which during the earlier period of their acquaintance with their rulers they looked upon as a superior religion and eagerly adopted. English policy has produced bitter fruit. People are learning immorality. The boys in the schools have become insubordinate. This is due to English example.

85. The same paper does not think that the elected Commissioners under the Bengal Municipal Act will have really any independence of action. They

The Bengal Municipal Act.

will have to move in appointed grooves, and will be indirectly under the complete control of the local authorities. Would it not have been better, asks the editor, to confer the right of electing their Chairman upon the municipality of the Suburbs, of Santipore, of Utterparah, and of Beenagur, &c.? If the right is not to be conferred upon these municipalities, where will the experiment of local self-government be tried?

SOM PRAKASH.
May 12th, 1884.

86. The *Surabhi*, of the 12th May, is exceedingly gratified to notice the result of the case brought in the Madras High Court by Mr. Bijay Raghava Chari

Mr. Chari's case.

against the Madras Government. The editor congratulates the people of Madras on their possessing such independent and impartial Judges on the bench of the Local High Court.

SURABHI,
May 12th, 1884.

87. The same paper hopes that Lord Ripon will not accede to the unreasonable demand which is said to have been made by the civilians for favourable

Pension rules for civilians.

promotion and pension rules. The civilians are a highly paid body of officials, and if their demand is complied with their ambition will know no bounds. Lord Ripon should not certainly increase the poverty of India by adding to its public expenditure in this way.

SURABHI.

88. The same paper remarks, that if the English Government really desires to fit the people of India for self-government it should repeal the Arms Act,

The Arms Act.

the enactment of which has been a great blunder. This measure has rendered them perfectly helpless.

SURABHI.

89. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 12th May, remarks that the English have long ceased to follow the straightforward course of justice, and have become the

English policy.

disciples of Chánakya. English policy is ever anxious to keep alive internal dissensions among the people of foreign dependencies. The policy which the English followed in America, and which they have always followed in India, has now been introduced into Ireland. That policy failed in America; it is still in operation in Ireland and India. As regards this country, the English established themselves here by following the policy in question, and they are still following it by keeping the different races at feud with one another. The English have framed laws for keeping Europeans in this country always on bad terms with natives. English law and English courts all further this policy. Government is causing dissatisfaction to natives by unduly favouring Europeans; with this result that ill-feeling between them is gradually on the increase. Even among the natives themselves Government is sowing the seeds of dissension. It is not the object of Government to remove the differences between Hindoos and Mahomedans; nay, it is fomenting them by unduly favouring the latter. What Mr. Grant Duff has done at Salem is approved by English policy. Mahomedans however are unable to see the meaning of all this. They are not able to see that it is the ill-feeling between Hindoos and Mahomedans that has brought ruin upon India. The English are further seeking to cause difference between zemindars and ryots in Bengal, between Bengalis and Beharies, and between Bengalis and Punjabees. The eyes of the people of India, however, are being gradually opened to the true state of matters.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
May 12th, 1884.

90. The same paper fully approves the sentiments of the recent speech delivered at the Kensington Hall in England

Indian topics in England.

by Mr. Lal Mohun Ghosh on the subject of the Jurisdiction Act. The writer dwells upon the necessity that has arisen of amending the existing criminal law of this country. Owing to the rigour of

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

of this law the bodies and minds of the people are being gradually weakened, and the path of national improvement narrowed. The Government of this country, which is a despotism, has forged iron fetters for the people who do not at all deserve them. Referring to Mr. Ghosh's speech the writer points out the necessity of granting natives the privilege of trial by jury, and of the separation of executive and judicial functions. But who is to introduce the necessary reforms? Certainly not the Anglo-Indians. Lord Ripon also is, owing to his weakness, unfit in spite of his conscientiousness and laudable motives to accomplish this task. His Excellency can however without evoking much opposition inaugurate three important reforms; namely, (1) the extension of the system of jury trial, (2) the separation of executive and judicial functions, and (3), the raising of the age limit in the Civil Service examination. If he can do these, he will occupy a lasting place in the grateful hearts of the Indian people. A little effort and firmness are all that is needed to bring about this result. The people of India however must ultimately appeal to the just and generous sympathies of the English nation to see reforms introduced into the Indian administration.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
May 12th, 1884.

91. The same paper fully approves the conclusions of Mr. Seymour Keay that, (1) as on the one hand England has been enriched with Indian wealth, so on the other she has had to contract an enormous debt on account of her Indian Empire, (2) that England has not conquered India by the force of her arms, but has gained it by fraud and faithlessness, and (3) that in the administration of the Indian Empire the means by which it was acquired have not been lost sight of.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

92. The same paper refers to the anti-opium agitation in England, and remarks on its hollowness and insincerity. The Editor answers the objections raised by the opponents of the opium trade. His observations are exactly similar to those contained in a recent article of the *Statesman* newspaper on the subject.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

93. The same paper condemns the license tax and blames Government for continuing it. The tax presses severely on the poor while the wealthy are free from its operation. It should be repealed, but if that is found impracticable, the poor should be exempted, and the wealthier classes brought under its purview.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

94. The same paper remarks that Government should itself establish agricultural banks all over the country.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

95. The same paper observes that the Mr. Bijay Raghava Chari's case ought to be a lesson to all officials who are disposed to tamper with self-government. Mr. Chari as well as the Judges of the High Court who tried his case deserve great credit. Mr. Grant Duff does not probably see that he has by his action in this case struck a blow at the root of self-government.

SAMAYA,
May 12th, 1884.

96. The *Samaya*, of the 12th May, objects to the following provisions of the

Local Self-Government Bill:—

- (1). It objects to the management of pounds being given to the District Board. But it thinks that the police can administer the pounds much better than the farmers to whom the District Boards must necessarily assign the management. The farmers pay a commission for bringing animals to pounds. This often leads to oppression. The police is very expert in catching stray cattle.

- (2.) The Superintendence of ferries has been assigned to District Boards, and the preparation of a schedule of rates to the Commissioners of Divisions. The preparation of the schedule of rates should have been left to the District Boards.
- (3.) The Bill gives the District Boards the power of appointing teachers of schools and of inspecting schools within their jurisdiction. The District Boards will not be able to do the work of inspection properly, as the number of schools is becoming larger and larger every day.
- (4.) The power of establishing hospitals should be left to Government and the expenses of these hospitals paid from the general revenues.
- (5.) The writer strongly condemns the provision for realising the cost of treatment from the estates of patients. This is a novel idea and unworthy of a Christian ruler.
- (6.) The writer condemns the proposal to appoint an Inspector of Local Works. This provision is, the writer suspects, an outcome of the fear of Government lest some of its pet European officers may lose their employments under the operation of the local self-government scheme.
- (7.) The writer condemns the introduction of the compulsory vaccination system into the mofussil. It not unfrequently happens, says he, that for want of lymph from calves patients are vaccinated with lymph obtained from bodies of diseased persons..
- (8.) The Local Boards will have no independence under the law. They will have to follow the direction of the District Board. This will have the effect of making the members of the Board indifferent to their work.
- (9.) The Union Committees have been given the power to tax the people if in order to dredge a tank they find that their means are not adequate. The writer says the Union Committees will greatly lose their popularity if they attempt to tax the people. The writer suggests that in such cases the district or the local board should supplement the funds at the disposal of Union Committees.

97. The same paper says that it is tired of noticing the misdeeds of Mr. Thompson week after week. Unless he

Mr. Thompson.

looks to the interests of the people and gives up his habit of patronising his countrymen, it will be impossible for the natives to speak well of him. The writer strongly condemns the action of Mr. Thompson in appointing Mr. Sterndale as the Collector of Calcutta. Even the *Englishman* newspaper, which is never tired of singing the praises of Mr. Thompson, admits that by Mr. Sterndale's appointment as Collector the claims of several able native officials have been overlooked.

98. The same paper warns the Government of India not to be carried away by the agitation set on foot by some designing persons for the extension of railways

Extension of railways in India.

in India. The writer believes that three classes of men are the promoters of this agitation, 1st, The British capitalists who have large sums of money lying idle in their hands; they do not like to risk their money in foreign countries and are trying to get an opportunity of investing them in Indian railways; 2nd, the smiths of Middleborough have large stocks of rails ready-made for which they find no purchasers; 3rd, the cotton manufacturers of Manchester who, finding that the abolition of the cotton duties has not increased their profits, want to open markets in the interior of India

SANAYA,
May 12th, 1894.

SANAYA.

The Government of India has already paid 32 crores of rupees as interest for loans contracted for railway purposes. None but the East Indian Railway yields a profit. The Government suffers a loss of 70 to 80 lacs of rupees annually.

SAMAYA,
May 12th, 1884.

99. The same paper has an article on Silver goods of India, the purport of which is similar to that noticed in paragraph 48.

SAMAYA.

100. The same paper is glad to notice that Rajah Amir Hossein of Oudh has subscribed a lac of rupees towards the foundation of a Mahomedan University. The liberality of Mahomedans for purposes of education.

This is an example for Hindoos to imitate.

SAMAYA.

101. The same paper remarks that the course of study fixed for the vernacular scholarship examination is rather too high and heavy for students of tender age. The normal school education being very imperfect, the study of literature in vernacular schools has become very imperfect. The maximum of age for vernacular scholarship candidates being fixed at 15 years, boys generally stick to vernacular schools till that age, and when they leave these schools, they become too old to learn English.

SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
May 29th, 1884.

102. The *Samachar Chandrika*, of the 12th May, notices that the Hindusthani community of Calcutta has presented a gold medal to Baboo Priyanath Mookerjee for successfully treating a large number of cholera patients. Dr. Priyanath Mookerjee has effected these cures by using ten grains of calomel every hour. The writer asks Government to examine by experiment this mode of treatment of cholera.

PRABHATI,
May 14th, 1884.

103. The *Prabhati*, of the 14th May, says that Bengal has never been happy under any one of its Lieutenant-Governors. Sir George Campbell was high-handed, Sir Richard Temple worthless, Sir Ashley Eden hard tempered, and Mr. Thompson is fond of his countrymen. Sir George had many faults, but he had also many noble qualities. Sir Ashley did as he thought proper and never accepted anybody's advice. Mr. Thompson is impenetrable. He likes his countrymen and dislikes the natives. He is suffering from illness. He has become completely worthless. Bengal is really governed by his Secretaries, and nothing is therefore being done according to the rules of Government. Bengalis were glad to hear that Mr. Thompson would take leave, but they are very sorry that he did not avail himself of the leave. People say Mr. Thompson is very conscientious, but how does he take a heap of money every month without doing anything? If the Secretaries do the work of Government why should a puppet be maintained on the throne at a high cost?

PRABHATI,
May 15th, 1884.

104. The *Prabhati*, of the 15th May, notices the remark made by Lord Kimberley in his despatch of 28th February, to the effect that the people perhaps do not object to the form in which the ecclesiastical establishment is maintained in India. The writer asks his countrymen to set a tremendous agitation on foot to make Lord Kimberley understand that they object to the money of Hindu tax-payers being spent for the maintenance of Christian clergymen.

BHARAT MITRA,
May 16th, 1884.

105. The *Bharat Mitra*, of the 16th May, is not very sanguine about the result of the establishment of Agricultural banks in India, especially on the model of that established in Poona. The rayat will be put to great trouble and expense in the same way as he is put to trouble in courts. He will have in fact to pay more than what he at present pays the mahajans. The writer is of opinion that if Government takes rent in kind the ryots will have very little cause to borrow, and so he asks Government to adopt the system of realising rent in kind.

106. The *Samvād Bāhikā*, of the 24th April, regrets to inform the public that the teachers in Upper Primary schools in the Balasore district are not regularly paid for their work. This puts them to great inconvenience.

SAMVAD BAHIKA,
April 24th, 1884.

107. In an article, headed "No more safety," the same paper points out that the villages of Sahagipatna, Madhipur, Raipur, Mahalanagur, &c., are visited with cholera. The villages under Bangria out-post in the Balasore thana are more or less attacked by the disease. The inhabitants are, so panic-stricken that they do neither burn nor bury their dead. The Editor therefore invites the local authorities to come to the rescue of the helpless by deputing a certain number of doctors with necessary medicines to work in the interior of the Balasore district. It is hoped however that a few showers of rain, which have already begun to fall, will stamp out the disease within a reasonable period.

SAMVAD BAHIKA.

108. The same paper bitterly complains of the immoral character of the present generation of students. Their insubordination and obstructiveness are past description. Puffed up with pride they neither revere their parents nor respect the elders of their society. The editor believes that the case of Surendra Nath Banerjee of Calcutta has aggravated the evil in question. The writer therefore advocates a rigorous system of discipline as the surest and best method of eradicating the evil.

SAMVAD BAHIKA.

109. It is reported in the news-columns of the same paper that Baboo Udhub Charan Pathal of Brahmania in the Balasore district, has contributed Rs. 1,500 towards the cost of the excavation of a tank in the jurisdiction of the Nilgiri State.

SAMVAD BAHIKA.

110. The *Utkal Dīpikā*, of the 26th April, advises Mr. Currie, Collector of Cuttack, to give notices of vacancies that occur in his Department, in public newspapers, as that is the best way of inviting competent men to apply for the same. The Editor then cites the example of Mr. Smith, late Commissioner of Orissa, with whom it was a practice to insert such notices in the newspapers of Orissa.

UTKAL DIIPIKA,
April 26th, 1884.

111. A similar piece of advice is offered in another column of the same paper to the Executive Engineer, Mahanuddy Division, who should not remain satisfied with only giving notices inviting tenders for works under him in the Government *Ooriya Gazette*, but should also adopt other means of giving them publicity.

UTKAL DIIPIKA.

112. The same paper is glad to notice that both the Balasore and the Cuttack communities are trying their best to represent the fact of canal oppression existing in Orissa to the authorities. It further rejoices to find that the National Society of Balasore has deputed a gentleman, named Shashibhusan Mukerjee to the interior of the Province with the object of collecting facts of oppression and of bringing them to the notice of higher authorities.

UTKAL DIIPIKA.

113. In another article, the same paper gives an account of the proceedings in connection with the distribution of prizes to the successful students of the Ravenshaw Collegiate School, held in the premises of that College, and notices at length the speech of Mr. Larminie, the President, who eloquently addressed a large audience assembled there on the occasion. It remarks that the President while discouraging the pupils of the institution from applying for Government posts, and pointing out to them the expediency, utility and nobleness of seeking out independent means

UTKAL DIIPIKA.

of livelihood, should have also explained in detail the means, by which such an honorable end might be secured. Speeches, says the paper, carry little weight when they do not set forth the practical side of any question. Professions, like those of medicine and engineering, are simply rendered inaccessible for natives of Orissa by an injudicious rule, which makes all Government Scholarships, allotted to Orissa, only tenable in the Ravenshaw College. In its opinion, the Mayo Scholarship, attached to the college, should be set apart for candidates, intending to join the Engineering College at Howrah. It therefore requests the President to remove in his capacity of Commissioner the disability complained of, and devise such other measures as may be calculated to bring within the reach of the people other independent means of livelihood.

UTKAL DIPIKA,
April 26th, 1884.

114. A correspondent of the same paper describes in pathetic terms the effects of a fire that burnt down more than 200 houses with property, valued at half a lack of rupees, and killed three human beings in Jajpore town in the Cuttack District. Cases of incendiarism are reported from Barvan, Danpur, and other villages in the same district.

UTKAL DARPAN,
April 27th, 1884.

115. The *Utkal Darpan*, of the 27th April, reports the proceedings of a meeting of the Balasore National Society held on the 20th of April 1884, with the object of answering a certain number of questions put to it by the Divisional Commissioner in connection with the Municipal elective system. Certain resolutions were passed, of which the following are the most important:—

(a). Babus Sibanarain Naik, Bholanath De, Shyamsunder Dass Kalandi Prasad Dass, Udayanarayan Ghose, and Damodur Prasad Chowdhuri were appointed to explain the provisions of the new Municipal law to the ignorant people, residing in the Municipalities of the Balasore District.

(b). It was resolved to request Government to extend the privilege of voting to those tax-payers that pay Re. 1-8 a year. This was opposed by the Honorable Kumar Baikunthanath De, a member of the Society who was, however, allowed to record a separate dissent.

(c). It was further resolved to publish, at the cost of the society, the several provisions of the Municipal law in local newspapers as also in small pamphlets, distributing the latter gratis among the general public.

UTKAL DARPAN.

116. A correspondent of the same paper writes a letter, headed "Orissa Canal oppression," in which the tenants of Dakhinbad in Pergana Soro in Thanah Dhamnagur in Sub-Division Bhudruck of the District Balasore, are represented as stating their grievances of which the purport is given in the following paragraphs:—

(a). The sugar cane growers use canal-water every year from the month of *Magha* to that of *Ashadha*. The water thus used passes through the fields of other tenants who are not sugar cane growers. This passage of water renders the fields, through which it passes almost unfit for growing rice, &c., because the tenants of such fields are unable to till lands under water, which often times carries away manure, if any such is put in the fields. This grievance has been in existence since the last four or five years.

(b). During the month of Kartika of last Uriya year, the patrols of the Canal Revenue Department secretly cut the canal-embankments and charged the villagers with the crime of stealing Canal-water. The water thus let out, spoilt the ripe corns that were being reaped in the fields, belonging to the villagers. Afterwards the Ameens of the Canal Revenue Department forcibly measured the lands that were thus irrigated and compelled the

villagers to execute kabuliats for five years under the threat of charging them at the rate of Rs. 6 per *mán*.

(c). On account of such oppression seven men have left the village, while two have given up their profession as cultivators. The underlings of the Canal Revenue Department realise revenue by adopting many cruel measures, of which arresting and dishonouring a gentlemen by a issue of warrant is the most important. Thus two or three landlords of this village, owning property valued at Rs. 1,000, were oppressed and dishonoured.

(d). Temporary and permanent ameens have received bribes to the amounts of Rs. 200 from the people of this village on several pretexts.

117. The same paper dissuades in strong terms the Rajah of Nilgiri from appointing a European manager to his state. A competent native manager will, in its opinion, serve the purpose.

UTKAL DARPAK,
April 27th, 1884.

118. The following are reported in the news-columns of the same paper:—(1). That Cholera is rife both in the town of Balasore and its suburbs; (2) that Baboo Sashibhusan Mukhopadhyaya is appointed by the Balasore National Society to enquire into the grievances of people suffering from oppressions by Canal Revenue officers.

UTKAL DARPAK.

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 17th May 1884.

Th
Ru
Ru
Ge
Mr
Th
Mr
Mr
Th
Th
A c
ti
Ext
The
Age
The
Ma
Opp
The
Defe
Imp
Ster
Fem
Con
Wet
The
Offic
The
Mr.
The
Mr.
"No
Mr.
The
The
Fem
Mr.
The
Chri
The
Fem
Budd
The
Fem
Hind
Chai
The
The
Fem
Mr.
The
Wh
Sear
Hun
Agr
The
Sch